

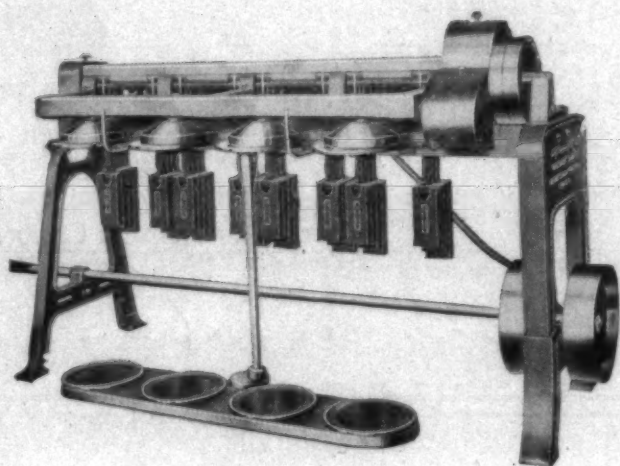
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 8, 1917.

NUMBER 24

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS



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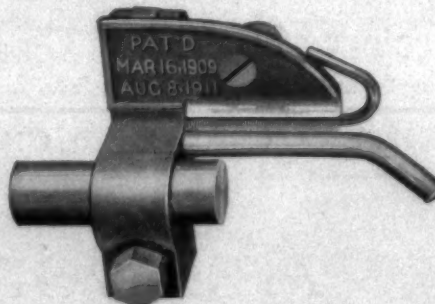
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## Practical Loom Fixing

Written exclusively for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Thomas Nelson

### CHAPTER FIVE.

#### Setting the Pickers.

The majority of pickers used are made of strips of leather cemented together. When these pickers are used it is advisable to fasten the strips together more securely by three fine wire nails, one at the top of picker and the other two at the bottom as illustrated at Fig. 13-A. By doing this the strips do not break apart and the pickers last longer. The loop which holds the picker to the picker stick should be of the correct size so that the picker can be securely fastened to the picker stick.

In setting the picker to the picker stick, the stick will have to be at the back end of the box. The picker when fastened to the stick should not come in contact with box plate at the bottom of box. When picker stick is at the back end of box it is not straight, but at a certain angle so that when fastening the picker to the picker stick, if care is not taken, it will press hard against the box plate. It is advisable to cut the picker to fit. This is illustrated at Figs. 13-B, 13-C. Fig. 13-B shows picker on picker stick with the stick straight in box. If picker is cut at dotted line it will fit on picker stick, as shown at Fig. 13-C. No part will be in contact with box plate when picker stick is at back of box.

When picker is in correct position the shuttle should be pushed full in the box against the picker so that an impression will be made in face of picker. At this point, a small round hole should be cut. If this hole is not made, the shuttle is apt to strike in different places, but by making this hole, shuttle will strike true and be delivered better. Excellent results are obtained if the hole is cut from one-sixteenth to one-

top of parallel tongue and picker stick, or between tongue and parallel. If the picker is too high at delivery, a piece of leather inserted between picker stick and bottom of parallel tongue will reduce the elevation.

#### Saving Pickers.

Leather pickers usually consist of strips of leather glued together. A saving in pickers can be made by keeping all the old pieces of leather and picking out the best pieces. A new picker can be split in two pieces and an equal number of old pieces of leather cut the same shape as new picker can be made. These can be glued together and three fine wire nails put in the picker as indicated at Fig. 13. If the mill has drop box looms, the old rawhide pickers can be used. The picker can be softened so that the part through which the spindle passes can be made pliable. This can then be flattened out and the piece cut to the same shape as the leather picker and nailed to the regular picker leather. A good method is to have a layer of leather, then a layer of rawhide with leather behind. In making these pickers, it is of course necessary to keep them the same thickness as the regular pickers.

#### Setting Picker Stick.

Three methods of setting the picker stick are illustrated at A, B, C, in Fig. 14. R is to represent back end of shuttle box. At A, the picker stick

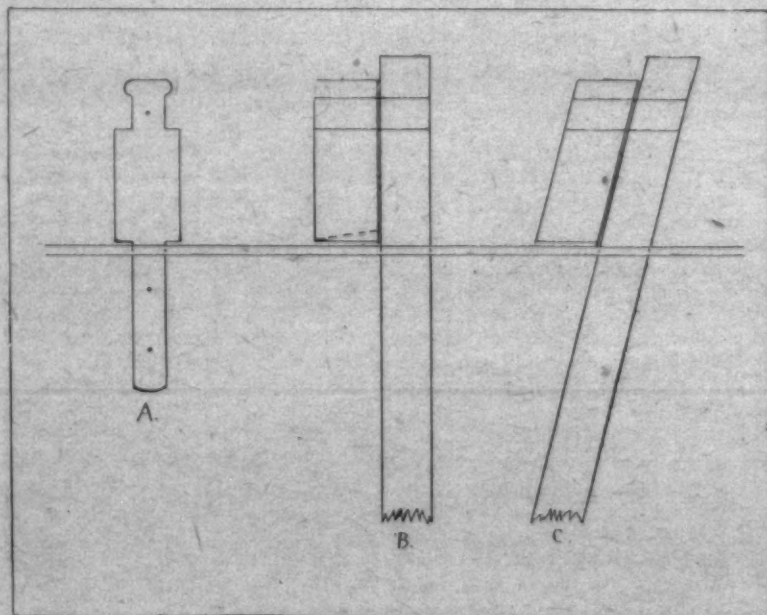


Figure 13.

eighth of an inch higher, that is the center of hole to be made that distance higher than the impression made by the shuttle tip. Under no circumstances must the hole be made lower than the impression made by the shuttle tip or the shuttle will continually be flying out.

It is advisable, when a new picker is being put on the picker stick, to notice whether the parallel is adjusted correctly or not. Sometimes the picker is too low when shuttle is being delivered and this will certainly throw the shuttle out. When this occurs, the elevation of the parallel will have to be changed. On some looms, an adjusting nut is provided for this purpose, but where this is not provided, the picker can be elevated at delivery by inserting a piece of leather between the

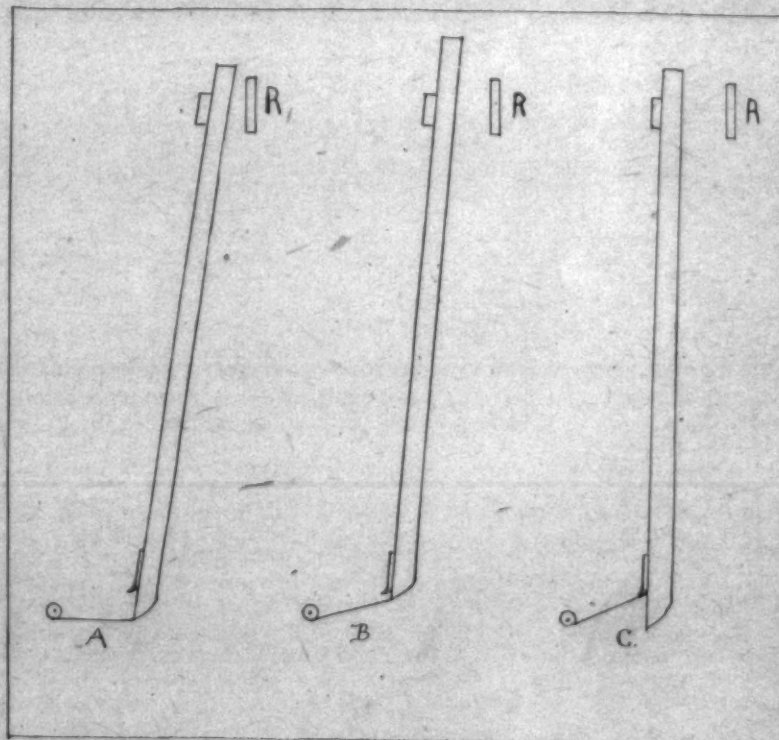


Figure 14.

has returned almost to the back end of box. The bottom of picker stick is set about level with the spiral spring to which the picker stick is connected through the heel strap. There is a direct pull of the spring to the bottom of the picker stick, which makes it easy to pull the picker stick to the back end of the box after picking. The spring should not be too strong, only sufficient strength being required to pull the picker stick back to its original position. If the spring is too strong, the pick will have to be made stronger to overcome the extra resistance of the spring, which is a waste of power. At B, the picker stick has been  
(Continue on Page 9.)



# Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation

So much has been said and written about the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation, at Kingsport, Tenn., and such adverse criticism has been directed at their methods of financing same that many Southern mill men have come to look upon the entire proposition as a stock jobbing scheme and have formed the opinion that the plant at Kingsport, Tenn., consisted only of a few wooden shacks. In order to give our readers the truth, David Clark, our editor, went to Kingsport last week and thoroughly inspected the plant, equipment and organization.

Kingsport is in the mountains, on the Clinchfield railroad, about thirty miles north of Johnson City, Tenn.

The town has, besides the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corp., a cement plant, a very large brick plant, an extract plant and is building a knitting mill.

The pay roll at Kingsport now

amount of common stock, but the proceeds of the sales, less commission, have actually been invested in buildings and equipment at Kingsport, Tenn., to the extent of more than \$2,000,000.

From the organization of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corp. there have been three groups among its directors.

One group was only interested in the high finance operations and cared little about spending money for equipment and organization. They were ready at any time for any move that meant more money could be secured from the public.

A second group was interested only in the manufacture of high explosives and wished to put the plant upon anything that would show a quick profit. Their idea was to "clean-up" on war orders and let the future take care of itself. Under their control a large quantity of picric acid was manufactured and

so many are the buildings that the side-tracks on the grounds of the company are a total of almost four miles in length.

On account of the great variety of products manufactured a very large number of separate buildings are required.

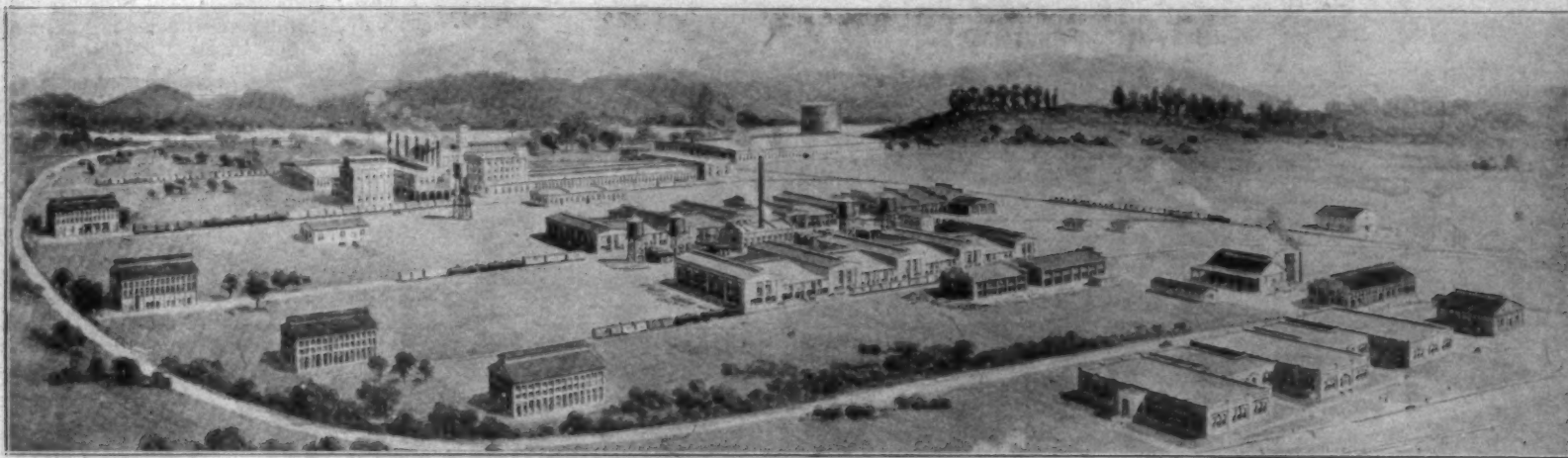
The first building entered was the cell house in which caustic soda and chlorine are manufactured by an electric process.

The building is probably 300x150 feet and entirely filled with concrete containers to which are fitted electric connections. The room reminds one of an immense weave room, except that silence is only broken by the dripping of the acids and very few workmen are required.

From the cell room we passed to the great ovens in which the manufacture of sulphur black and other colors are begun by distilling benzol from coal tar and then we pass-

Tenn., because of its close proximity to coal tar and other raw materials and also because an examination of the map will show that it is a centrally located point and besides being able to ship to the east and south, is about as close to Chicago as New York.

One notable feature of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation is the organization that has been effected by Dr. Hebden. At the present time thirty-five chemists are regularly employed and all of them are graduates of the department of chemistry in well known colleges and universities. We were much impressed with the personnel of the chemists that we met and with their interest and enthusiasm in their work. It was easy to see that Dr. Hebden was held in great esteem by these men and that there was an unusual amount of loyalty to him. As we passed through one of the laboratories Dr. Hebden stop-



ACCURATE REPRODUCTION OF PLANT OF FEDERAL DYESTUFF & CHEMICAL CORPORATION AT KINGSPORT, TENN.

reaches an enormous figure and a town of considerable size appears to be springing up, almost overnight, for the entire town is almost one unbroken line of brick buildings in course of erection and so great is the demand for houses that many workmen are now living in tents.

About three-quarters of a mile from Kingsport is the plant of the as shown above and all the buildings shown thereon have been completed with the exception of the offices and laboratory building shown in the lower left hand corner and those buildings are more than half completed. Not knowing the facts it is easy to believe that the drawing shows only the proposed plant, but Mr. Clark found that the buildings had not only been erected but were of standard and expensive construction and were evidently built for permanent use.

The Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation, was financed through White & Co. of New York, and while we cannot approve of their methods of selling stock through representations of large profits to be made, it is undoubtedly a fact that they were the means of constructing this splendid industrial plant in the South.

White & Company did sell bonds, preferred stock and a certain

also quite a number of other high explosives.

Standing always against these two groups has always been Dr. John C. Hebden and his friends, who were known as the "dyestuff group."

Dr. Hebden organized the Federal Dyestuffs & Chemical Company for the purpose of manufacturing dyestuffs and from the beginning he fought to make it a dyestuff and chemical plant and today his friends seem to be in control and his plans are being pushed faster than ever before.

T. V. Salt, prominent and successful business man of New York, has recently been elected president and is fully in accord with the plans of Dr. Hebden.

Mr. Salt has been vice president of the Allegheny By-Products Coke Co. of Pittsburg, Pa., and prior to that connection has experience as consulting engineer and general superintendent of by-products plants.

On reaching Kingsport last week Mr. Clark found Dr. Hebden busily engaged at the business office of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corp., but he dropped all work and began a trip over the plant, which required practically all of the afternoon, as the buildings that have already been erected have a floor space of over eight acres and

ed from building to building, finding all filled with immense tanks or ovens until we finally come to great metal vats filled with a yellow colored liquid which is dried and ground and standardized into sulphur black.

Side trips were taken to other buildings in which high explosives and by-products are manufactured and everywhere the equipment appeared to be new and modern. Aside from the impression of bigness that pervades the whole plant we were struck with the small amount of labor required.

The materials passed from process to process by means of great pumps and pipe lines and even the big steam turbines and generators seem to be arranged and operated with the idea of efficiency.

None of the plants are now operated up to their full capacity, but Dr. Hebden pointed out that only recently had the dyestuff group secured control and a selling organization been perfected.

When up to full capacity the daily output of caustic soda and chlorine will be twenty tons and if all the dyestuff equipment were turned on sulphur black they could make all that is required in the United States.

Dr. Hebden selected Kingsport,

to commend a young chemist who had that day completed the working out in the laboratory of a process for manufacturing sulphur green, which will soon be one of the regular products.

At the present time the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Co. are manufacturing caustic soda, muriatic acid, chlorbenzol, dinitrochlorbenzol, dinitrophenol, ortho-nitrophenol, para-nitrophenol, sulphur black, various shades of sulphur brown, sulphur green, direct cotton brown, direct cotton yellow, direct cotton orange, acid colors for wool—reds, yellows, oranges, blacks; dinitrobenzol, dinitrotoluol, trinitrotoluol, chrysoidine, Bismark brown, aniline, toluidine, sulfanilic acid, beta naphthol and its derivatives, alpha-naphthylamine and its derivatives, benzene and other intermediates.

They are preparing to manufacture alizarine dyes, including alizarine reds and a complete line of fast cotton and wool colors.

The sale of the products of the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corp. in the Southern States has recently been assigned to the Parsons-Barr Co., of Charlotte, and other selling agents have been appointed in other sections of the country.

Undoubtedly the stock selling methods of those who financed the



Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corp. was upon unusual lines, but cotton manufacturers are only interested in the ability of the company to manufacture high grade dyestuffs and chemicals.

Having seen the great buildings and the wonderful equipment that has been installed at Kingsport, and have talked to Dr. John C. Heiden and his chemists we are convinced that they can and are manufacturing upon a business basis and that the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corp. will become one of the greatest factors in the dyestuff business and an industry in which the South will take much pride.

#### Enthusiasm.

Enthusiasm, the key to success, is a quality that is lacking in the lives of the majority, and is something we need and must have to be successful. To be enthusiastic over your work is to love it, to put your whole heart into it, and to be so deeply interested in it that you will concentrate your energy and efforts into making work a success. In doing this you are changing work into pleasure.

If you know a man who loves his work, then you know a man who will come in the morning with a smile and leave in the evening with a feeling of satisfaction because he has accomplished something during the day, and because his enthusiasm has radiated to others whom he has come in contact with causing them to see the interesting side of their work. If you are not interested in your work, it is because you have not studied it. It is because you do not count yourself a factor or an asset to your business, which, in many cases, as in cotton manufacturing, has taken hundreds of years of study and of hard work to bring it up to its present standard.

When a business concern has the reputation of always being successful, we know that somebody connected with it is a "live wire," and on entering such an establishment, you can feel the influence of the interest that is shown by everybody connected with it, and should you inquire in a day, a week, or a month; would find contentment and happiness. Of course, it is natural for some people to be full of life and enthusiasm, but with the majority, it is developed by learning to master their mental qualities and control their will power.

People who seem overly blessed with enthusiasm are the ones who started life right, and who started their life's work knowing what they wanted to do and having interest and ambition enough to want to climb to the highest possible position, being unwilling to drift along in the same channel forever. No matter who you are or what you are doing, do not be contented until you have been successful, until you have done just a little better than someone else. Then it is time to begin to think of something higher, and to put your thoughts and energy into the effort of attaining it.

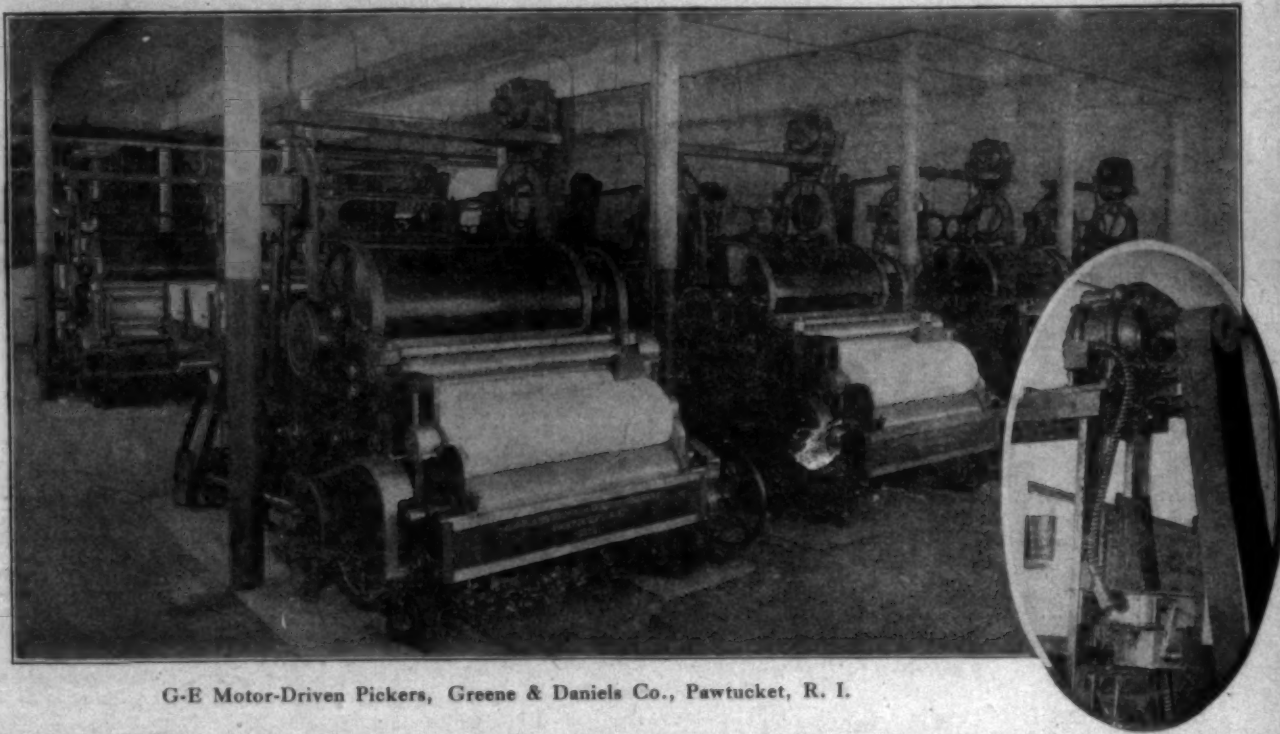
Success is not a thing to be acquired in a day, a week, or a month; nor is it hereditary or handed down to the "lucky few." It is something

we can all attain by using common sense and judgment in directing our efforts, and by relying on our strength of character to alter and modify them in a way most fitting. If you work your enthusiasm up to beyond your starting point and the highest pitch, then it will exhaust your energy and put you back

make it harder to get another start. It will also cause a weak spot in the confidence you have in your ability. Therefore, let your enthusiasm grow with your work, and it will seem that nature has blessed you with something that you have developed.—J. R. Dover, Jr., in *Elle* Mill Record.

McColl, N. C.—At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Marlboro Cotton Mills, a seven per cent dividend was declared. The mills were reported in a prosperous condition, with a surplus of \$345,000.

Claude Gore was elected president, J. M. Hatch, secretary and E. C. Gwaltney, manager.



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## Increasing Export Trade

At the Pittsburgh meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council John S. Lawrence gave some very interesting facts and figures on export trade in textile lines. His address in part, is given below:

Up to two years and a half ago, our office mail which brought with it other than a U. S. two-cent stamp was a curiosity. Today's mail brings correspondence from all over the world, inviting opportunities to introduce textile products in foreign countries, an opportunity never before offered our industry.

Let us analyze the international trade and trade opportunities in textiles. The United States production of cotton goods, including knit goods in the year 1914, is estimated at \$965,000,000, about one-fourth of the world's production. The combined exports of manufactures of cotton from the chief commercial countries have been estimated in 1914 at about \$1,200,000,000, of which the United States exported about \$50,000,000, or about 4 per cent. At the same time the United States imported about \$70,000,000 of similar products. For the year ending June 30, 1916, the United States cotton goods exports increased to \$112,000,000, which is equal to about 10 per cent of the exports of the chief countries for 1914, while imports decreased to \$47,000,000.

The largest cotton goods importing countries of the world in 1913 were:

India .....	\$197,000,000
China .....	109,000,000
United Kingdom .....	59,000,000
Germany .....	47,000,000
D. E. Indies .....	71,000,000
Argentina .....	36,000,000
Canada .....	28,000,000
Netherlands .....	28,000,000
Brazil .....	24,000,000
Egypt .....	20,000,000
Other British Africa..	18,000,000

I am sure we all feel that this great world wide industry which draws most of its supply of raw material from the United States, which uses so extensively American made machinery, much of which is superior to that of any other country, should be able even with the high wages and better living conditions of its employees, to permanently have a share larger than 10 per cent in the world's export trade in cotton goods. American mills ought to be successful in the introduction of new fabrics and in finding new uses for existing fabrics. They have also established an enviable reputation for skill in devising novelty designs as well as in the production of the cheaper staple fabrics. Success in foreign markets can and will be achieved by seizing the opportunities now offered, the introduction of goods and by the application of intelligent salesmanship. Both of these are bound to be brought to bear when Americans attack this problem earnestly. It is the speeding up of this development and the stimulation of initiative in taking advantage of the present situation that brings us here to discuss these problems.

The American production of woolen goods in the year 1914 is esti-

mated at \$464,000,000, and the world's factory production about four times this amount. The United States exported less than \$5,000,000 and imported \$34,000,000. For the year ended June 30, 1916, imports had fallen to \$15,000,000, while exports had increased to \$54,000,000.

The products of wool are mostly consumed in the more civilized countries and these products do not to the extent of cotton goods lend themselves to American export.

The textile industry of the United States employs over 900,000 persons; has a capital investment of \$1,922,000,000 in over 5,000 factories, giving a total annual production of over \$2,000,000,000. Before the war about 12 per cent of the textile requirements of America were imported and 4 per cent of our production exported, while during the past year (ending June 30 last), 8 per cent was imported and 9 1-2 per cent exported—a drop of 4 per cent in imports and an increase of 5 1-2 per cent in exports, a net change of almost 10 per cent. No wonder we have enjoyed good business and are disturbed over the future of imports and exports.

For a quarter of a century before the European war, the United States textile exports were doubling about 10 years. During the war exports from the United Kingdom have until recently greatly decreased. Germany, Austria and Belgium, also northern France, Holland, Russia and part of England and America are tied up with war orders. The greater part of the wool clip is required to protect the soldiers in the field. It is not surprising that there should be a demand for American textiles at home and abroad. The world's stocks must be, and we hear are, depleted. Last year the excess of total exports over imports of the United States exceeded two and three-quarter billions, or equal to the yearly expenses of some 12,000,000 persons. Is it not astonishing that the world's demands for textiles are so nearly supplied?

It will be a long time before old trade routes will again be established and they will never be quite the same. The more perfect our export organization and equipment, the greater will be the difficulty of reestablishing these old routes, and during the period of reconstruction the exporting of our surplus products is sure to be vitally important. Sales are not always the result of price, but of quality, salesmanship, introduction, ingenuity of design and often the fact that the goods come from some distant country. Let us remember that cotton is one of the cheapest textile fibers for which new uses are constantly developed.

Anyone seeking to make a success of exporting must accept three fundamental principles.

1. In developing a foreign market the exporter must exercise the same marketing skill he would employ in developing the most difficult domestic market. This means that he must make all possible allowance for difference in merchandise stand-

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ards in business methods, and must remember that the difficulties in satisfying the customer and the difficulties in making the adjustments of dissatisfaction increases approximately with the square of the distance separating the market from the mill.

He must be ready to sample and make what the foreign markets want. He may later be able to show the desirability of his standards over those of other nations from whom goods were formerly bought, but before forcing his standards he must accept what the market demands and be liberal in his samples and have confidence in his merchandise.

In looking over one of our export accounts, I found an initial order for four dozen pairs of ladies' stockings was received in February, 1915. The mill objected at first to filling such a small order. On March 30, another order for 70 dozens. Again it did not fill the mill requirements of 100 dozens to a case and special arrangements for packing were made. On March 31 came an order for 900 dozens. On April 1 for 1,000 dozens, and on April 10 for 2,500, and so it ran. The last entry was in December, 1915, amounting to 60,000 dozens, at a material advance in prices. This hosiery is introduced all over the world under a special style number of the customers which is practically a trademark. The women in Russia have worn it and liked it, and so have those in South Africa, India, South America and Australia. Goods so thoroughly introduced and found desirable will surely continue in demand.

The problem of piece goods is a more difficult one. We have in the United States established certain standards widths for cloths. Our looms, printing machines, cutting tables and clothes patterns are adapted to these widths, while abroad other standards are employed in some countries fostered by tariff classifications. The time may come when our widths will be accepted, but at present we must adapt ourselves to the foreign standards. England supplies over one-half of the export trade in textiles, and authorities who should know have stated that over two-thirds of the English looms are engaged in making goods that carry over 40 per cent of size on the warp, a deliberate system of weighting piece goods with china clay or similar substances seldom employed in this country. Sizing is much cheaper than cotton.

The substitution of what we in America have found to be best in the place of what local custom is used to certainly requires clever and intelligent salesmanship.

2. The exporter must realize that he has assumed grave responsibility to preserve not only his individual reputation, but the national reputation as well. The preservation of this reputation involves not merely honesty in transaction, but also scrupulous regard for the implied obligations, such as continuity in the conduct of business.

He must learn to reserve a certain quality of goods for each market. The offering of merchandise at his

convenience when there is a surplus, regardless of the price, is of little avail in the development of foreign markets.

In our experience textiles are slow in introduction. If a foreign wholesale house is interested in a line, it relies upon buying more and it expects its reorders filled as required. The goods are known by style or by trademark and when introduced in this manner are called for by so many different peoples throughout the world that a line once introduced continues to sell and is more likely to be injured by the producer than by the foreign distributor, as is the case of well advertised lines in the United States.

3. The exporter must adopt and rigidly adhere to an intelligent price policy in his dealings with foreign markets. He must learn to name the necessary prices to buy and hold markets. Otherwise it would be easy for the foreigner to undersell him in one market after the other, should he be unwilling to fight. Of course, the time may come when a market must be abandoned, but the abandonment of a market should be deliberate, after thorough study, and not neglected as is so often the case. Remember that our competitors in foreign lands make their mistakes. We may secure markets through their stupidity although in the past we have been by far the most guilty.

Those who do not accept these three principles in export trade are only injuring those who are really seeking to better themselves and their industry and I trust they will not attempt to solicit foreign business.

Thanks to our active banking industry, we are now able to secure fair credit information, and this information is being constantly improved so as to permit the extending of such credit as the dignity of the purchaser is entitled to. At the end of this war the country should be one of the richest countries in the world and be better able to extend such credits as will facilitate the distribution of its merchandise.

It is remarkable that an industry in which there is so little standardization as the textile, should be able to distribute its products so easily and economically. Marketing lends itself most admirably to co-operation and needless competition may be decreased; the cost of marketing may be reduced; orders may be so distributed as to permit of wholesale production; the creating of demands for American goods and American methods might be most effectively handled. It is wasteful that textile exporters should compete among each other and that the business available should be split into small orders at high cost. They should compete as a unit against England, France, Germany, Russia who contemplate the encouragement of combination and alliance.

If any one man owned the textile industry of the United States I am sure we should have warehouses and offices in many foreign countries, where needs of the trade

Continued on Page 16.

Wm. A. PARSONS, President and Treasurer

JOHN M. BARR, Vice-President

## THE PARSONS-BARR COMPANY

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

113 LATTA ARCADE BUILDING

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN SALES AGENTS OF

**Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation**

KINGSPORT, TENN.

SULPHUR BLACKS

SULPHUR BLUES

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CAUSTIC SODA

BLUESTONE

BI-CHROMATE OF SODA

AND ALL OTHER HEAVY CHEMICALS

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Sidewalls and Ceilings with

**Chaffee's Sparkling Mill White Paint**

Added Light—Lowest Ultimate Cost—Permanent Finish. Write for descriptive booklet and paint panel.

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Distributor

**THOS. K. CHAFFEE COMPANY**

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## COTTON WASTE VALUE

### Value of Card Strips Increased

Waste Buyers offer higher prices for Card Strips taken off by the DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPER the only apparatus that separates the dirt from the Card Strips, and leaves them CLEAN and FLUFFY.

### Value of Card Strips Reduced

Card Strips badly matted and "flocked" with the dirt left in are of much less value to the Waste Buyer.

Write for price and particulars of the Dustless Card Stripper.

**WILLIAM FIRTH**

200 Devonshire St.

Boston, Mass.

Southern Representative

JOHN HILL, Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga.



## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Getting More Work.

Editor:

I wish to say a few words about how to get more work of any kind (not only cloth) but more work of any kind on any machine in the mill. First of all, keep your temper and your grouch to yourself. If a man has not done what you wanted, probably he did not know just how you wanted it done. Show and advise him and when he sees that you have an interest in him he will put forth a better effort than he would if you try to drive him or speak to him in a way that will hurt his feelings. When you get a man to thinking that you think more of some other fellow than you do of him, he will neglect his work when you are not looking. He will say something about you behind your back to the other men and get them to thinking you are a pretty bad fellow. They may say the same and add something to it when they tell the next man and it will finally get back to you that the other fellow started it and you will be mad at him sure enough then. I have been gouged and knocked by men who had a grouch against me because I had a little better job than they had. I have had things told on me that were not true in order to get me in bad with the man above me, so they could get even with me for some petty offense that someone had imagined I had done him, when probably I had done him no injury at all.

Above all do not tell the other fellow when somebody has done something which should not have been done and that you are going to fire him if he does not do better, and that you are looking for some one to take his place. It will get to the man in question and he will think less of you than if you had fired him. Now I never was fired except one time, but I have been told several times that I was going to be fired, which only disheartened me and I could not put the effort in my work that I could have if I had not been in dread all the time.

Treat each one of each class just

alike, at least while you are on the job, no matter whether it be an overseer, second hand, section man or one of the regular help. Then if you have any preference for any particular overseer over any of the others, wait until you are out of the mill to show it. An overseer should treat all of his help alike while on the job.

B. A. T.

### Beaver Mills.

North Adams, Mass., Jan. 31st, 1917.  
Mr. David Clark, Editor  
Southern Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

I have read with particular interest of your visit to an Eastern mill and note particularly what you say regarding the top roll varnish for spinning rolls. Our greatest trouble in spinning Sea Islands and long staple cottons is to keep ends from lapping up on top rolls when they come down.

Any Southern mill wanting a varnish to overcome this can secure it from Top Roll Varnish Co., Crompton, R. I. This product doesn't seem to be advertised broadcast but I am using it with the same results you noted in the mill you visited. The cost is \$6.00 per gallon, and one gallon varnishes 5,000 rolls, two coats.

I give you this information so any of the boys making inquiry will know where to obtain it.

There is no reason why this varnish could not be used in every spinning room in the South with good results. I have cut the leather on some rolls that have been varnished one year ago when this preparation was being tried and found the cloth was as good as new. After a roll has received two coats of this varnish it is positively oil proof.

Yours truly,  
J. V. McCombs, Supt.

### An Overseer and His Discipline.

Editor:

Please allow me space on your discussion page to contribute an article regarding the overseer and his discipline.

The first thing is to organize the help and then enforce discipline, not by driving, but by leading. There are many jobs today which are not as successful as they could be if the overseer in charge would follow up his second hand and see that his (the overseer's) orders are enforced. In my judgment, a second hand should be able to successfully perform his overseer's duty in case the latter is called away from the room.

An overseer should be cool and slow to speak until he has time to weigh any matters which may come before him. The success of any room largely depends on the management of the help. Of course I admit that there are rooms at some places which require the three following things: First, successful management of help; second, first class discipline; third, systematizing the management of the help and the discipline in a business like way and enforcing the same. So many men give a second hand's place to a man who cannot take care of himself, so how can he take care of the affairs of others successfully?

In selecting section and second men, pick men who are upright, truthful and honest, both with their employers and employees. When putting a section man on a section, see that he possesses qualities to fill this place of responsibility. Take him in your office before your second hand or assistant and tell him of the things he is expected to do and have done. Give him authority to run his job. Then the help will no doubt respect him and heartily perform their duties. Then should he fail to do his duty, do not go to him, but send your second hand.

Now comes the question of the second hand. When putting on a second hand explain in detail his duties, as requirements are sometimes different in different mills, with different superintendents. After you have thoroughly explained his duties to him, then it is your duty to follow the room up each hour of the day to see that it is kept in first class shape. Do not wait until the superintendent has

to call your attention to those things. Back up your section men and second hand, if they are genial and trustworthy fellows. Keep in mind your discipline and do not allow it to be tampered with. Keep all employees under subjection and loyal to the second hand and section men.

The section man can make a carload of waste by careless changing and negligence, on his part. Try only one end on any one machine until you are sure you are right. When you are right, then go ahead.

Superintendents, overseers, second hands and section men should wear a business smile, if possible. My time and your time to back up discipline and the men under us is when taking on new help. When they apply for work, tell them your rules and ask them if they are willing to comply with them. Then future trouble may be avoided. Hardly any man or woman will refuse to do what they have agreed to do.

Being business like on the job does not mean to look mad and unpleasant. The true meaning is this: Run the room in first class shape and get the best possible results at the least possible cost. We can only do this by applying the proper rule and keeping closely in touch with the system.

I hope the above will be of help to starting overseers and second hands. I would like to hear from others on this subject.

J. D.



## Joseph Sykes Brothers,

Huddersfield,  
England

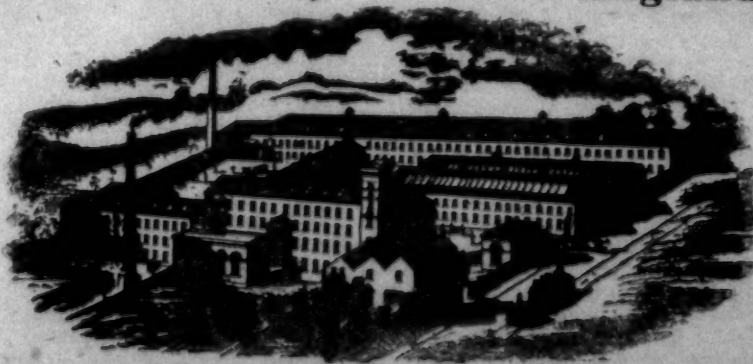
### Card Clothing Manufacturers

HARDENED AND TEMPERED STEEL WIRE PLOW GROUND  
CARD CLOTHING

Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets.  
All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

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P. O. BOX 88  
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ATLANTA, GA.





### Practical Loom Fixing. (Continued from Page 3.)

raised from one to two inches higher than A, which allows the picker stick to stay in the shuttle box from two to three inches from the back end of box. At C, the picker stick occupies the same position as at A, that is, the bottom of picker stick is level with the spiral spring, but the heel strap has been connected between the parallel tongue and the picker stick. This keeps the picker stick from three to four inches from the back end of shuttle box.

When the picker stick is set as at B and C, it acts as a shuttle check and is used for this purpose. Both these settings are used by fixers. The objection to the setting at C is that the picker stick is kept too far into the box.

In both cases, extra pick is required on the shuttle to drive the picker stick to the back end of the shuttle box, but especially is this the case with setting as at C.

### New Westinghouse Plant.

Announcement has just been made by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company that the plot of ground recently purchased at Essington, near Philadelphia, will form a new industrial center for the Westinghouse Electric interests. The site embraces about 500 acres, with a frontage of approximately one mile on the Delaware river. Additional transportation facilities will be afforded by tracks from the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and Reading railroads.

This new center will be devoted to the production of large apparatus, the first group of buildings being for power machinery, principally steam turbines, condensers, and reduction gears. The initial development will cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 occupying about one-fifth of the area of the entire plot. The group will consist of the following buildings: two large machine shops, an erecting shop for heavy machinery, forge shop, pattern and pattern-storage shop, and power house. Work will begin on these as soon as satisfactory building contracts can be let.

The number of employees to be engaged at the new plant has not as yet been definitely determined, but will number several thousand people, and undoubtedly will in the future equal the number employed at East Pittsburgh, representing over 20,000 people.

### Danish Textile Industries.

In connection with the general census of handicrafts and factory industries taken in Denmark in 1914, a special census of production for the preceding year was taken. The results of this special census are to be published in a series of monographs, the first of which, dealing with the textile industries, has just been issued. The report makes possible an interesting comparison with the Swedish census of production for the year 1913.

The scope of the Danish census of production is, however, considerably narrower than that of the Swedish investigation. The former is confined to questions concerning the number of workers employed, the horsepower of engines, and the character, quantity, and value of the goods produced and the raw materials used. The relation between domestic production and consumption is shown by comparing the census data with the figures of imports and exports. To this extent the cen-

sus statistics of the two countries are comparable, but a large number of questions of an economic character that have been investigated for the Swedish census of production have been omitted in the Danish census.

The growth and expansion of the Danish textile industries during the last two decades can be judged by comparing the results of the two censuses of handicrafts and factories of 1897 and 1914. This growth has been characterized by a gradual disappearance of the small establishments. In 1897 there had been about 3,000 small shops, but only about 500 500 were found in 1914. The decline has been particularly noticeable in home weaving. At the same time, however, the industry as a whole has grown and expanded, largely through the concentration of large establishments, and the mechanical energy employed has more than trebled (16,377 horsepower in 1914, as against 4,998 in 1897). So far as output is concerned the first place is still held by cotton goods, the production of which increased from about 4,400 metric tons in 1905 to 6,400 tons in 1913, while the production of woolen goods only increased from 2,600 metric tons during the same period.

The five cotton-spinning mills produced in 1913 a total of 5,094 metric tons of yarn of a market value of \$2,326,508, besides 378 tons of by-products valued at \$60,568. The imports of cotton yarn during the same year amounted to 1,726 tons, or about one-fourth of the domestic production. The production of wadding during the year was 235 tons, valued at \$130,784.

The factory production in 1913 was 3,500 metric tons, and the imports for the year 1,900 tons, so that the annual consumption may be estimated at about 5,400 metric tons. In the production of yarn about 3,600 metric tons of raw materials were used, including about 800 tons of domestic wool, 800 tons of foreign wool imported partly from foreign countries, but chiefly from Iceland, and about 2,000 tons of shoddy, partly of domestic, partly of foreign, origin.—Commerce Reports.

Pacolet Mfg. Co., Mill No. 3.

Trough, S. C.

M. G. Stone ..... Genl. Supt.  
M. B. Lancaster ..... Supt.  
G. V. Frye ..... Carder  
M. L. Green ..... Spinner  
D. W. Williams ..... Weaver  
J. W. Sawyer ..... Cloth Room  
C. W. Wright ..... M. M.

## SAFETY! EFFICIENCY! ECONOMY! CONSERVATION! PREPAREDNESS!

### "IN TIME OF PEACE, PREPARE FOR WAR"

Monthly, weekly, daily, hourly and every minute, a worn cam not only causes bad production and loses money for the mill and the weaver, but it injures the gears, belts and picker-sticks. The strain and shock causes lost motion, wear, breakage and repair bills for other working parts of the loom, a waste in supplies, and losses in production when the loom stops to replace the broken parts. \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

Our device protects the cam \$ Dissipates shock \$ Prevents lost motion \$ Counter-balances the shaft \$ Makes the loom run smooth and steady \$ Insures the loom against stoppages \$ Avoids delays and worries \$ Saves power, time and labor \$ Subtracts dollars from repair charges \$ Benefits the stockholder and pleases the weaver. \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$

It is the practice of successful mill men to equip all their cams with our device and eliminate once for all cam troubles and their consequences. It is a paying investment and its use bespeaks competent and efficient management. The best mill men will tell you that it is "highly satisfactory" and that they "would not be without it." What has proved a benefit to others should be of interest to you. If you are skeptical, ask us for the evidence. Numerous mills after receiving shipments and thoroughly testing have ordered full equipment for the entire plant. The demand is taxing our capacity. If you want prompt shipment, send in your order at once.

In Peace or War, BE PREPARED!

In Time of Peace, SATISFACTION IS THE TEST.

In Time of War, when machine shops and foundries are making munitions, your looms may be put out of commission by breakage which our cam devices could have prevented.

Equip all your cams with our device. Others are doing it.

DON'T DELAY. DO IT NOW!

**CLINTON CAM COMPANY**  
CLINTON, S. C.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor

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## ADVERTISING.

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1917

### Editorial Attracted Attention.

Seldom has an editorial appeared in the Southern Textile Bulletin that attracted as much attention as the one on Jan. 25th last, entitled "Men of Ideas."

Only once have we received more letters in response to an editorial and that was a few years ago when we announced editorially that we would after that date refuse to sell Clark's Directory to whiskey manufacturers or their agents.

"Men of Ideas" has brought us letters from every section of the South and shows plainly that the mill men of our section are looking for new ideas or anything that can assist them in operating their machinery more efficiently.

Due to the present cost of skins for top rolls most of those who wrote wanted to know where they could obtain the top roll varnish that would make the leather top rolls last longer.

Some wanted information about how the mill mentioned was able to spin 70's on two inch rings while others wanted to know about the endless spinning hands, or other devices mentioned.

We have been glad to give all the information we had and are still answering letters for they are coming to us every day.

The mill men of the South are quick to absorb new ideas and that tendency means much to the industry.

### Effect of Break With Germany.

President Wilson has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany and even before we go to the press there may be a technical state of war with that country.

The people of the United States are divided in their opinion of the right of Germany to establish the submarine blockade of England but they will as a whole sustain the President in severing diplomatic relations and even in a technical declaration of war if American vessels are sunk without warning.

We do not believe that our people will ever consent to have American troops being sent to Europe to fight the battles of the Allies and they will only consent to occupy a position similar to that which has been taken by Japan since the beginning of the war.

Japan is one of the Allies, but has sent no troops to Europe and in spite of the efforts that will be made to force the United States to take an active part in this war we do not believe that our people will ever consent to mix in the terrible and bloody struggle that is bringing death and bankruptcy to the people of Europe.

There are those who see in this last move of Germany a final and desperate stroke which has for its object the bringing in of all the neutral nations in order that Germany may surrender with honor

and give as a reason that they "cannot fight the whole world."

There are others who believe that Germany is prepared to put into effect her submarine blockade of England and believe that the pangs of hunger will bring internal troubles in England and force that country to agree to the peace terms which they lately refused.

At best both are guesses and with most of our large papers subsidized or controlled by foreign interests there is small chance for the people of this country to know the real situation at any time.

From a textile standpoint we are interested in knowing what effect the German blockade will have upon cotton goods.

It appears to us that the effect must be to reduce the price of cotton and advance the price of cotton goods.

While the English interests are trying to belittle the German submarine blockade, and speak of fast cruisers for destruction of submarines and battle ships as convoys, it is very sure that the blockade will be to some extent effective and the number of ships going to and leaving England will be somewhat reduced.

A cargo of cotton has a very great money value and it is not going to be sent into danger except in case of absolute necessity.

It will surely cost more to send cotton to England and some who would buy cotton for future needs will either store it in the United States or postpone purchase.

The reduction of the buying power at a period when growers of cotton may be expected to begin to sell futures against their 1917 crop should have a bearish effect.

Cotton advanced upon Monday of this week solely upon the theory that the present move of Germany means that the date of peace in Europe has been moved nearer.

Just why peace in Europe would cause a material advance in the price of cotton we are not able to see but nevertheless we have long ago learned that the movement of the price of cotton follows no law and that when you have decided exactly what cotton is going to do it usually does the opposite.

An effective blockade of England and France by German submarines would prevent England from exporting cotton goods and make it absolutely necessary for South America, China, India and the rest of the world to come to the United States for their requirements. If the German blockade is only partially effective it will greatly reduce the shipments of goods by England and

France and increase the demand for American goods.

The merchant ships of the world, including a vast number of tramp steamers will prefer to take goods from the United States to neutral countries rather than risk running the German blockade and in case of even technical war this country will take over and put into operation the German merchant ships that are now interned in our waters.

With a probability of having to supply the neutral markets of the world and with an almost sure increase of shipping facilities the German blockade of England and France should tend to increase the business of our mills and extend the period of prosperity.

### Effect of War on Cotton Goods.

On Wednesday we asked a prominent cotton goods broker in New York to wire us what effect the break with Germany was having on the cotton goods market, and also what turn the markets might be expected to take in the event of a declaration of war between this country and Germany. His wire is given below:

"Should war come with Germany, it should bring an increased value to all textiles, particularly cotton goods. This market is fundamentally strong, the only weakness being the decline in cotton. Should cotton remain weak, in time this would effect textiles. Mills are well supplied with orders and have same covered with high cotton, so it matters little how cotton goes for the moment, as this supply must be spun in existing contracts. War should advance the price of cotton owing to assistance of our navy in keeping sea lanes open for export and our Government would be buyers of heavy cotton consuming textiles.

### Knitting Mills in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C.—There are 87 knitting mills in the State at this time, an increase of six over last year. The capital stock of 73 of these mills aggregates \$4,108,499. Fifty-six of these mills consume 33,485,884 pounds of raw material. The estimated value of the output of 61 of the mills is \$13,412.16 and 75 of the mills operate 11,344 spindles and 57 of the mills use 1,004 sewing machines. These figures are given out by Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman.

The report also shows that there are four silk mills, with \$2,033,000 capital, and using 37,000 spindles, 519 looms and operated by 900 horse power. There are five woolen mills, with \$564,900 capital and operating 7,396 spindles, 243 looms and 27 cards. They use 1,990,000 pounds of raw material, approximately with \$1,021,857 value of annual output. The silk mills use 275,000 pounds of raw material with \$850,000 value of raw material. They employ 895 persons and the woolen mills employ 500 and the knitting mills about 1,250 persons.



## PERSONAL NEWS

W. R. Early has resigned as loom fixer at Cliffside, N. C., to accept similar position at Fort Mill, N. C.

W. C. Goforth of Cliffside, N. C., is now fixing looms at night at Fort Mill, S. C.

J. T. Lisenby is now grinding cards at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

S. M. Kelly of Columbia, S. C. has accepted the position as second hand at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

W. E. Diggle has become overseer of dyeing at the Statesville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. W. Toomey, of Kings Mountain, N. C., is now engineer at the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

David Crawford has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

W. W. Walsh has accepted position as second hand in night spinning at the Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Stacy Edwards has resigned as shipping clerk and time keeper at Drندن Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

J. N. Williamson has been promoted from card grinding to second hand in carding at the Calvine Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

C. W. Lollis, of Spartanburg, S. C., has become machinist and engineer at the Sevier Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

O. A. Stephens, of Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Glenn-Lowry Mills, Whitmire, S. C.

C. L. Adkins has been promoted from second hand in night spinning to day overseer of spinning at the Lenoir (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. E. Brown has been transferred from second hand in No. 4 spinning to second hand in No. 2 spinning at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

V. A. Howard, of the Sevier Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., has become overseer of night spinning at the Adrain Mill, Mt. Holly, N. C.

J. H. Neal, of Rutherfordton, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Sevier Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. F. Fallen has been transferred from overseer of carding to overseer of dyeing at the Aponaug Mfg. Co., Kosciusko, Miss.

W. M. Berry of Ware Shoals, S. C. has accepted position as second hand in spinning at the Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C.

Guy Garner has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Imperial Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

T. F. Hoy has resigned as overseer of weaving at Ninety-Six, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C.

Samuel Upton has returned to his former position as overseer of spinning at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

M. B. Leslie has resigned as overseer of weaving in Easley Mill No. 3, Liberty, S. C., and accepted a similar position at Ninety-Six, S. C.

T. F. Blume is now overseer of spinning at the Norcott Mill, Concord, N. C., and not J. F. Brown as was stated through error last week.

S. A. Byrd, who has been overhauling at the Pelham (Ga.) Mfg. Co., is now doing similar work at the Selma (Ala.) Mfg. Co.

E. B. Brannon has resigned his position as second hand at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to accept one with the Southern Spindle & Flyer Company of same place.

A. F. Wiley has resigned as card grinder at the Canton (Ga.) Cotton Mills, to become second hand in carding at the Apanaug Mills, Kosciusko, Miss.

R. A. Hubbard has resigned as second hand in carding at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to become overseer of carding at the Gem Yarn Mills, Cornelius, N. C.

John H. Noble has resigned as president of Woodstock Cotton Mills at Anniston, Ala., and will devote his time to his other business interests.

Raymond Warren has been promoted from section man in spinning room, to shipping clerk and time keeper at the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

Wm. Pitts has resigned as night overseer of twisting and winding at Prendergast, Tenn., to accept a similar position at the Oxford (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. V. James has resigned as overseer of twisting and winding at the Modena Mills, Gastonia, N. C., and is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Kindley Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C.

W. A. Erwin, president of the Erwin Cotton Mills, of Durham, N. C., has been sick at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Jones, Jr., in Charlotte. Mr. Erwin was the victim of a severe attack of grip, which confined him to bed.

### Pickens Cotton Mills.

#### Pickens, S. C.

J. T. Abercrombie ..... Supt.  
J. A. Marrell ..... Carder  
J. N. Jewell ..... Spinner  
W. J. Bridgeman ..... Weaver  
J. B. Holland ..... Cloth Room  
T. T. Ligon ..... M. M.

On all bearings of Cards, Looms, Eveners, Cotton Bale Openers, Cotton Feeders, Breaker Lappers, Drawing, Slubbing, Roving, Jack and Ring Spinning Frames, Wet and Dry Twisters, Cone Winders, Threading Extractors, and other Textile Mill machinery Albany Grease should be used at all times for efficient and economical lubrication service. An Albany Cup and samples of Albany Grease will be sent free of charge for trial.

### ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 Washington St.

NEW YORK CITY



## TO ALL THOUGHTFUL MILL MEN

Mill men, regardless of the jobs they hold, know that "oil stashed" goods is a serious problem. Some of them have already found the solution in



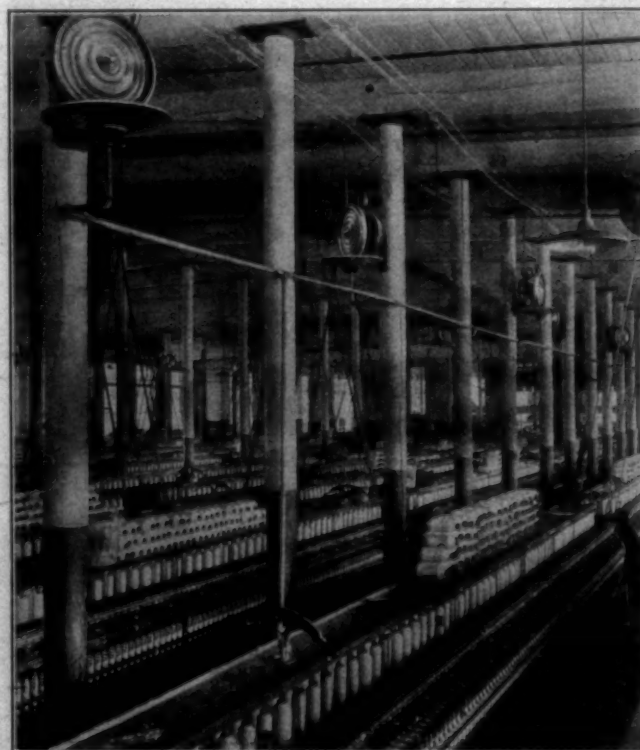
To those who haven't we say—get a sample of NON-FLUID OIL. Compare it with other lubricants. Notice that NON-FLUID OIL doesn't spatter, doesn't waste, and actually needs but one-third the attention and replenishment that grease or fluid oil does.

Write for free samples—and ask for a copy of "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 165 Broadway, NEW YORK

Southern Agent: Lewis W. Thomason, Box 165, Charlotte, N. C.

## THE NORMALAIR SYSTEM



## NORMALAIR COMPANY

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Independence Building  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

— OFFICES —

202 Broadway  
NEW YORK

N. B. McCanless has been elected perintendent of Halifax Mills, South Boston, Va., has been in Anniston, Ala., and with D. M. Myers su- for a short time this week.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Cheraw, S. C.**—R. C. Gray and others are said to contemplate establishing hosiery knitting mill.

**Inman, S. C.**—The Inman Mills have completed fourteen houses and are building ten more for night operatives.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Judson Mills will be held at 10 a. m. Feb. 13.

**Pelham, Ga.**—The Pelham Manufacturing Co., which was shut down last week to allow the installation of new machinery, resumed operations on Monday of this week.

**Alabama City, Ala.**—The brick work on the new engine room of the Dwight Mfg. Co., is nearing completion and the new engine is expected to arrive about the middle of February.

**Ware Shoals, S. C.**—The Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. has made a general increase in wages of approximately 10 per cent. They are planning to overhaul all of their houses and repaint them inside and also put in water and lights. New sidewalks are now being built in the village.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—Machinery will be placed at once in a big building on First avenue near 19th street for a branch of the Buster Brown Hosiery Mills Co., a Chattanooga, Tenn., concern, and within a few weeks it is expected that 200 girls and women will be employed.

**York, S. C.**—One of the big transformers at the Travora Cotton Mill got out of commission Friday about noon, resulting in the mill shutting down for the remainder of the week. The transformer was shipped to Charlotte, N. C., for repairs Saturday, and work at the mill was resumed Monday morning with two transformers in operation.

**Alton Park, Tenn.**—It is reported that the Moccasin Knitting Co. is the name of the new industry that will start up in the Cedar Products Co.'s plant here. The backers of the enterprise, who are said to be Chattanooga men, plan to incorporate for \$50,000, and to expend this sum for equipment and operating expenses.

**Martinsville, Va.**—The report that the Marshall Field Co., of Chicago, will build a new industrial town at Koehler, near this place, have been confirmed by James Simpson, vice-president of the company. According to Mr. Simpson, the Marshall Field Co. has purchased 2,000 acres of land. While the company states its intention of erecting textile plants and a model town at Koehler, they have not made public the size of the mills they will build, or what products will be manufactured.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—A permit has been issued by City Building Inspector R. P. Connelly for an addition to the Barnhardt Manufacturing Company, which will be erected at the company's plant in East Charlotte, at the intersection of East Tenth street and the S. A. L. railway tracks.

The new building will represent an expenditure of approximately \$2,000, and will be utilized for manufacturing and storage purposes.

**Gibsonville, N. C.**—The Cone Export & Commission Co., of New York have sold up and withdrawn their lines of Royal Plume, Pastel and Iceland fancy domests. They were opened for the season January 19th, at noon, and were sold to the capacity of the Mineola Mills before all customers could be as well supplied as they wished. The lines are new this season.

**Rutherfordton, N. C.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of Clegburn Mills Company was held at the offices of the company last Tuesday. Old officers were re-elected and a comfortable dividend declared. The gross earnings of this popular Rutherfordton institution were over a hundred thousand dollars. Beginning last week the steam plant was discarded and electric power utilized.

**Austin, Tex.**—Efforts to secure legislation, exempting cotton and woolen mills in Texas from taxation for 15 years, have failed. The committee on constitutional amendments of the lower house of the Legislature has reported adversely on the resolution by Representative Boner, providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment to this effect.

**Parkersburg, W. V.**—The Superior Woolen Mills, which have for the last two years been located in this city, announce their intention of moving their entire plant to Louisville, where they will be located in the future. The reasons given for the removal are that they have increased their capital and will enlarge their plant, and wish to get to a city where they will have greater facilities. It has been stated that E. R. Potts, a prominent Louisville business man, will have charge of the plant when it is relocated in that city. It is expected that the removal from this city will start the latter part of this week.

**Westminster, S. C.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oconee Mills Company was held in the offices of the company on Thursday, February 1. The stockholders were very much gratified over the showing made the past year.

The usual dividends on the preferred and common stock were declared.

The stockholders elected the fol-

lowing board of directors for the ensuing year: Robt. Lassiter, J. M. Bruner, H. M. Victor, R. B. Hopkins, Geo. W. Montcastle, H. R. Buist, E. A. Smith.

There were some changes made in the officers of the company, to-wit: Mr. Robt. Lassiter was elected president and treasurer, and Mr. J. M. Bruner assistant treasurer and secretary.

The directors were entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bruner.

### Georgia Mfg. Co. at Gainesville Sold.

Professor W. N. Randle, of Atlanta, instructor in the French textile department, of the Georgia School of Technology, has purchased from Dr. Robert E. Green the Georgia Manufacturing company's plant at Gaines-

ville, Ga., and will, it is understood, begin operation of these mills in a short time.

Mr. Randle has been in New York presumably for the purpose of arranging for the disposition of the plant's output. He will return tomorrow night, it is stated, and report to the chamber of commerce his plans for the development of the plant.

Mr. Hill, of Alabama, has been employed as superintendent of the plant, and he, with a force of machinists, is going over the machinery and cleaning it up preparatory to operation within a short time.

The mill, when in full operation, has a capacity of 2,000 pounds of yarn daily, runs 2,688 spindles, and gives employment to about 50 people, but it is expected that Mr. Ran-

### FOR SALE—Two Modern Hosiery Yarn Mills

Comprising 18,900 producing spindles, thoroughly modern equipment, running full time, making high grade yarns; balance on average numbers 20's to 26's. Possession given at once. Location ideal, labor and other conditions most favorable. Offered for sale for the reason that present management wishes to retire on account of advanced age. We can make a very attractive price and will be glad to furnish further particulars to anyone seriously interested.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY  
Greenville, South Carolina

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The Master Transmission for Power

OPERATES at over 98% efficiency in hot, cold, damp, or oily places. Made small enough ( $\frac{1}{4}$  H. P.) for individual machine drives, and large enough (500 H. P. and over) for operating generators, lineshafts, etc.

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LINK-BELT DRIVE FOR "WHIZZER" OR EXTRACTOR.



die will install new machinery and increase the output. It has been idle for some time.

#### Parker Cotton Mills Reorganization.

M. C. Branch, president, and W. E. Beattie, treasurer of the Parker Mills Co., and both members of the committee in charge of the reorganization of that corporation, now in process, were in Charleston Wednesday on business connected with the reorganization. While there they were in conference with E. P. Frost, another member of the committee, and with other stockholders.

The reorganization of the Parker Mills, planned some time ago contemplated the creation of an entirely new corporation, to be known as the Victor-Monaghan Co., with a capital of \$6,440,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall be in preferred stock. Holders of the several issues of Parker Mills stock will exchange their present holdings for issues of the new company on a defined ratio, and when the exchange has been completed the Parker Mills will cease to exist as a corporation, and the manufacturing business of the company will be carried on by the Victor-Monaghan Co. The Hampton Mills, comprising the Columbia group, were sold last summer to a company not connected with the Parker Mills interest, and are not included in the new organization.

It is understood that practically all the holders of Parker Mills stock have gone into the reorganization, and it is expected that the formation of the new company will be completed within the next 30 days. The mills have been doing an excellent business lately and it is said the prospects of the reorganized company are very bright.

#### Carolina Mills Growth.

Raleigh, N. C. February 5.—The annual report of the North Carolina Commissioner of Labor, which will be submitted to the Governor and Legislature this month, will contain the following statements and figures concerning textile manufacturing in the State, based on reports received from 307 out of some 320 textile companies doing business during the calendar year of 1916.

Of this number 277 are distinctly cotton mills, with a combined authorized capital of \$68,895,342. These plants are reported as operating 3,822,221 spindles, 62,918 looms, 9,806 cards, and employing a combined horsepower of nearly 200,000. Raw material used during the year was approximately 421,610,465 pounds, estimated value of output for year, \$86,000,000.

There has been a striking decrease in the percentage of operatives in textile mills under the age of fourteen years, and a considerable decrease in those under sixteen years,

the last year or two, in North Carolina. This was due in the first place, to the new state law changing the minimum age of children eligible for mill work, which went into effect a year ago. Then followed the national (Keating) law, which served to make both parents and mill superintendents more careful, until now barely 6,000 "children" are reported to be employed in textile mills in the entire state, and none of these under the age of fourteen (if working by daylight exclusively) or under sixteen (if employed on night duty) in over 300 mills of this character in North Carolina.

The number of children under 14 or 16 (as the case may be), now employed, represents less than 10 per cent of the total of textile operatives in the state, whereas it was not very long ago when fully 25 per cent or more were children.

The exact figures which the Department of Labor's report will give are as follows (with a dozen or so mills, not reporting in this matter):

Total number of operatives, 59,331. Of these, 32,937 are male adults and 18,957 female adults, leaving barely 6,000 children (who must be over fourteen if employed exclusively on day work and over sixteen if employed at night work) at present.

Under the new law of the state these mills and all manufacturing plants can operate not exceeding ten (10) hours as a day's labor, with the same shift of hands. Nearly all the mills, therefore, report ten hours as the average day. In some cases, an extra hour is made five days in the week and a half-day only on Saturdays, which is permissible.

The wages of textile operatives have been gradually getting better for several years.

The report estimates that 150,000 persons (including the 60,000 operatives regularly employed) are dependent on the textile mill work in this state. The estimate is probably too small, and the number is more likely 200,000 or more. For, here as in the West, it is among the "working people," those doing manual labor, that the largest families are to be found. The financial and physical condition of the textile operatives in North Carolina is much better than it was a few years ago. This fact is demonstrable to all who visit the mill communities.

#### Elevator Boy at Gastonia Mill Killed

Gastonia.—Roscoe Cooper, elevator attendant in the Groves Mill, Gastonia, N. C., was instantly killed last week while engaged at his work. From the best information obtainable it appears that he leaned out to look or speak to some one on the floor, the elevator had just left and his head was jammed against the ceiling above. His neck was broken.



### Six Looms per Operative— Now Eight

In a mill running on plain print goods a weaver ran six looms. After the installation of

#### THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

the operative found it possible to run eight—and to run them easier and better than before.

This must mean not only more production, but the production of a better article with a less percentage of seconds.

Any good humidifier will be of efficient service in this direction. The Turbo will prove fully the simplest, easiest way to produce guaranteed humidity.

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## PURO

Here is a practical Fountain, which combines the Faucet and Bubble Features—takes care of the overflow waste, and insures

#### SAFETY AND SERVICE

This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

#### SAFETY FIRST. PURO SERVICE ALWAYS

Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. Bubbler easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

#### Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company

342 Main Street, Haverhill, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High

Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.

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### THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Trading in the cotton goods markets began to mark time as soon as the new international situation developed as far as trading in long future contracts was concerned. Those who have already placed orders are content to await further developments. Buyers who have not put down orders are willing to stand off for the present, until they can be more sure of the permanency of prices.

The jobbing trade is unable to see how quotations are to be revised for some time to come. Many goods which have been ordered have not yet been delivered and some of them cannot take new orders for goods to be delivered for the next three months. Colored goods are very firm, this being mainly due to the supply and demand conditions that have not changed yet, nor are they expected to any time soon. Trade with the jobbers is fair. Many retailers are in the market, and retailers say they cannot see any change in the demand for goods that are needed. They base their views on stock conditions.

There seems to be a generally accepted belief that prices on gray goods and brown goods are due for a revision downward, though no one seems to know when it is to be expected. Gray goods were very firm during the week, which gratified some traders and disappointed others. Mills have pulled out for the time being and buyers are not anxious to make a move. Brown goods for export trade will probably become more active with the lower cotton prices as quotations on these goods to other countries have been so high that it was hard to move them.

The export trade in textiles has fallen off considerably since the previous week and buying at the end of the week was considerably under that of the opening days of the week. The good demand for goods that has been coming from Scandinavia has come to a standstill and it is not expected that trade will be resumed until information can be had as to whether such shipments can be put through. Freight and insurance rates have gone up rapidly, as the old rate made the cost of baled goods high in foreign countries, the new rates will greatly affect the chances for repeat orders. Should war come and the German blockade of England be really effective it is confidently expected that the South American trade which fell off last week, will return in increased volume.

Trade in print cloths was dull during the week. Prices held at practically the same quotations before the scare, but there was practically no business in sight. The unsettled conditions and falling cotton markets are not looked upon in the trade as affecting print cloths for any length of time. Trade in second hands was dull during the week. Reports state that some goods are being held in second hands, but they

were not put on the market.

Cotton goods prices in New York last week were as follows:

Brown drills, std.	10	
Sheetings, So., std.	12	
3-yard, 48x48s.	11 1-2	
4-yard, 56x60s.	9 3-4	
4-yards, 48x48s.	9 1-4	
5-yard, 48x48s.	7 3-4	
Denims, 9-oz.	At value	
Denims, 2-20s.	21	
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck.	19	
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	19	
Tallasse, 8-oz.	18	
Hartford, 8-oz.	17 1-2	
Woodberry, sail d'k.	12 1/2 %	
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	15 %	
Alexander, oz. duck.	17	
Ticking, 8-ounce	20 1-2	
Standard prints	9	
Standard gingham	9 1-2	
Dress gingham	13	13 1-2
Kid finished cambrics.	7	8

### Hesters Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks. In thousands bales.

In sight for week	236
In sight same 7 days last year	277
In sight for the month	57
In sight same date last year	49
In sight for season	10,196
In sight same date last year	9,031
Port receipts for season	5,557
Port receipts same date last year	5,060
Overland to mills and Canada for season	999
Overland same date last year	788
Southern mill takings for season	2,920
Southern same date last year	2,408
Interior stocks in excess of Sept. 1	720
Interior last year	775
Foreign exports for week	84
Foreign same seven days last year	182
Foreign for season	3,748
Foreign same date last year	2,880
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	61
Northern for season	75
Northern for season	1,823

<b>Statement of World's Visible Supply</b>	
Total visible this week	5,351
Total visible last week	5,353
Total visible same date last year	5,884
Of this the total American this week	4,152
Of this the total American last week	4,180
Of this the total American last year	4,383
Visible in U. S. this week	2,434
Visible this date last year	2,906
Visible in other countries this week	2,917

"To what do you attribute your remarkable age and your wonderful health?" asked the summer boarder of the aged farmer.

"Wal," answered the bucolic one, "I reckon I got a pretty good start on most people by being born before germs was discovered, an' so I have had less to worry about."—Ex.

**Our Spinning Rings** SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE  
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST  
**Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.**  
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



**GEORGE C. VOLZ & CO., Inc.**  
COTTON CLOTH BROKERS

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Sizings  
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Aniline Oil  
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Aniline Colors

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## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

**J. A. PRIDE**

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**CLEAN WITH FELTON'S**  
FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



**D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.**

S. A. FELTON & SON CO  
MANCHESTER, N. H.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The dullness which has been seen in the local yarn market for some time was intensified by the developments which led to the break with Germany. There were inquiries in the market for 25,000 to 200,000 pounds, but they did not lead to sales. Those sales which were put through were small. Easing prices followed the break in cotton and some sales were made at prices which look low in comparison with recent quotations. Deliveries on old contracts were good.

The inquiry for carded yarn on cones was fairly good, but sales were light, practically all of them being small lots for quick shipment. The general opinion expressed in the Philadelphia market is that yarn prices are going much lower, but still leave the spinner a good profit because cotton is also going down. A good many are of the opinion that even should war be declared, on Germany, it will be a benefit to the textile trade, as tremendous government orders will be placed on all kinds of yarns and goods.

There were a few inquiries for large lots of combed yarns, but these slackened up by the end of the week and dwindled into inquiries for small lots for quick delivery. There was some easing in prices, but a great many combed yarn spinners are sold so far ahead that they are still very firm in their attitude. Carded weaving yarns were also very slow and trading was about at a standstill. There were practically no inquiries after the break in cotton. Prices paid at the first of the week seemed high when compared to those at which sales were made at the close of the week.

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	31 1-2
10s to 12s	32 1-2
14s	33
16s	33
20s	35
24s	36
26s	39
30s	40
36s	51
40s	57
50s	72
60s	82
3-ply 8s upholstery	28
4-ply 8s upholstery	28

## Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	31
10s	32
12s	33
14s	33
16s	33 1-2
20s	37
22s	38
26s	40
30s	42

## Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	31 1-2
14s	33
16s	34
20s	36
22s	38
24s	39 1-2

26s	40	—41
30s	43	—
40s	55	—
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, etc		
8s to 10s	33	—
12s to 14s	34	—
2-ply 16s	34 1-2	—
2-ply 20s	35	—
2-ply 24s	41	—
2-ply 26s	41	—
2-ply 30s	40	—41
2-ply 40s	57	—60
2-ply 50s	75	—
2-ply 60s	78	—

## Southern Frame Cones.

8s	32	—
10s	32 1-2	—
12s	33	—
14s	33 1-2	—
16s	34 1-2	—
18s	35 1-2	—
20s	36 1-2	—
22s	37 1-2	—
24s	38 1-2	—
26s	39 1-2	—
22 colors	40	—
30s	43	—
40s	57	—

## Combed Peeler Cones.

10s	50	—
12s	51	—
14s	52 1-2	—
16s	53	—
18s	33 1-2	—
20s	54	—
22s	54 1-2	—
24s	55	—
24s	55	—
26s	56 1-2	—
28s	58	—
30s	62	—63
32s	64	—65
34s	66	—
36s	67	—
40s	70	—

## Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	35	—
11s	33 1-2	—
12s	36	—
14s	36 1-2	—
16s	37	—
18s	37 1-2	—
20s	38	—
22s	40	—
26s	42	—
28s	43	—
30s	44	—
40s	58	—

## Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	49	—50
24s	53	—54
30s	58	—59
40s	72	—73
50s	82	—83
60s	90	—92
70s	98	—100
80s	1.50	—1.10

"Do you guarantee these colors fast?" asked the customer at the hosiery counter.

"Certainly not, madam," replied the new clerk in the fullness of his knowledge. "Black is never considered a fast color, you know. But I can show you something pretty swift in stripes."—Ex.

# The Hull Investment & Securities Company

Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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Dealers in Mill Stocks and Bonds and High-Grade Southern Securities

## A. M. Law & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

## BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

## Southern Cotton Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville C. M., S. C.	104	...
Am. Spin. Co., S. C.	200	...
Anderson Cot. M., S. C.	22	25
Aragon Mills, S. C.	96	100
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	110	...
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	120	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	30	40
Avondale Mills, Ala.	125	135
Belton C. M., S. C.	110	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	78	81
Brogan Mills, S. C.	45	...
Cabarrus C. M., N. C.	...	...
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	85	95
Cannon Mfg. Co., N. C.	...	...
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	130	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	102
Clinton C. M., S. C.	110	125
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	...
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	106	111
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	80	85
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	105	...
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	80
Drayton Mills, S. C.	15	...
Duncan Mills, S. C.	45	48
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	...	110
Easley C. M., S. C.	190	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	...	50
Exposition C. M., Ga.	...	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Gainesville C. M., com.	75	80
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	92	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	...	...
Glenn-Lowry, S. C. pfd	...	75
Gluck Mills, S. C.	99	101
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	...	50
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	88	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	135	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	130	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	175	250
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	...	...
Highland Park Mfg. Co.	...	...
Inman Mills, C. C.	107	115
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	99	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	120	...
Judson Mills, S. C.	93	97
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	89	98
Lancaster C. M., S. C.	150	...
Lancaster C. M., pfd.	...	100
Laurens C. M., S. C.	110	...
Limestone C. M., S. C.	130	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	75
Loray Mills, N. C., com	20	...
Loray Mills, 1st pfd.	95	...
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	120	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	...	82 1/2
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100
Monarch C. M., S. C.	135	150
Newberry C. M., S. C.	135	...
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	200	...
Norris C. M., S. C.	105	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	85	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	...
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd	...	...
Orr Mills, S. C.	96	102
Parker C. M., S. C.	4	...
Parker C. M., pfd.	25	26
Parker C. M., guar.	85	88
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	107
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	...
Pickens C. M., S. C.	95	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	125	...
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd	89	...
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	...	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	117	125
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	35	45
Spartan Mills, S. C.	125	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	...	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	250	...
Union-Buffer, 1st pfd	77	81
Union-Buffer, 2nd pfd	8 1/2	10
Victor Monaghan, pfd.	94	100
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	90	100
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	...	62
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	125
Williamston Mills, S. C.	105	110
Wiscasset C. M., N. C.	...	...
Woodruff C. M., S. C.	114	125
Woodside C. M., S. C.	...	55
Woodside C. M., pfd.	85	...
Woodside C. M., guar.	90	95

"Ethel," said her mother, "have you been at my preserves again?"

Ethel at once become busy arranging her doll's hair. "Mother," she replied, "when you were a little girl didn't grandma teach you, same's you have me, not to be too 'quisitive?'—Ex.

# WILLIAMSBURG CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## SULPHUR BLACK

6% Standing Bath

200 Morgan Avenue

BROOKLYN, N. Y.



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

T. B. Bland of Pacolet, S. C., is now fixing looms at Cliffside, N. C.

W. P. Hurt has resigned as superintendent of the Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala.

C. M. Tripp has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Marlboro Mills No. 4, McColl, S. C.

P. P. Jones has been transferred from night superintendent to superintendent of the Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala.

T. E. Mullis of Statesville, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at one of the Marlboro Mills, McColl, S. C.

J. T. Barclay has resigned as night superintendent of the Prendergast (Tenn.) Mills and moved to his farm near Aragon, Ga.

Edward Gambrell of Harve de Grace, Md., will act as superintendent of the Harborough Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

R. L. Cannon has been transferred from night overseer of carding to second hand in day spinning at the Jewell Mills, Thomasville, S. C.

S. N. Smith has resigned as second hand in carding at the Hanes Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., to become night overseer of carding at the Jewell Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

## R. R. Haynes Dies in Florida

R. R. Haynes, president and treasurer of the Cliffside (N. C.) Mills and one of the most successful cotton manufacturers in the South, dropped dead on Feb. 6th, at his winter home at St. Petersburg, Fla. Mr. Haynes developed the Cliffside Mills from a small beginning to its present size and was the sole owner of the Haynes Mills, which are now being erected at Avondale, N. C.

He will probably be succeeded by his son, Charles R. Haynes, who has been the active manager of the Cliffside Mills for some time.

## D. R. Harriman, Jr., Goes With Arabol Mfg. Co.

D. R. Harriman, Jr., has resigned as superintendent of the Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga., to accept the position of Georgia and Alabama representative of the Arabol Mfg. Co., of New York. Mr. Harriman was trained under his father, D. R. Harriman, Sr., formerly superintendent of the Monaghan Mills, and has had splendid experience in all departments of mill work. As assistant superintendent of the Eagle & Phoenix Mills and as superintendent of the Griffin Mfg. Co., has made quite a reputation for himself and his many friends wish him success in his new work.

Increasing Export Trade.  
(Continued from Page 6.)

would be studied, new uses for textiles created and a service stock kept to assist in introducing American fabrics, and we should be securing more than 10 per cent of the international textile trade of the world.

As the right of combination for foreign trade is questioned, Congress should quickly see that this uncertainty is removed.

I am encouraged to find that most of us admit that we know very little of exporting textiles; that education is needed in production, in distribution and in management. In addition, executive officers must cultivate the habit of travel and our government learn to negotiate tariffs and regulations not unfavorable to American products.

This is not an impossible task. As soon and only as soon as we grasp the main ideas of a world's market and accept the necessary principles and sacrifices, shall we achieve results.

TAPE  
DRIVES

Our tapes are endorsed by machinery experts

They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.

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SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

## Cut Your Roller Covering Bill!

"DUREX" TOP ROLL VARNISH prevents lapping, preserves the leather, increases the life of leather top rolls thirty to fifty percent.

TOP ROLL VARNISH COMPANY

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Manufacturers of  
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And  
Bandings

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BALLING ATTACHMENTS BEAMING WARPERS  
WARP SUPPLIES BEAMERS  
WARP DYEING MACHINES

COCKER MACHINE AND FOUNDRY CO.

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

GASTONIA, N. C.

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W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas.

W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sec'y

## SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining

the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out



"Reshuttle with Shambows"



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SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.  
Woonsocket, R. I.

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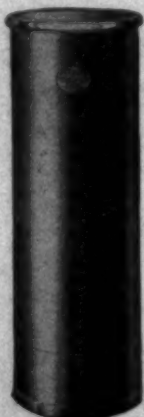
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- A. Attracts Moisture and Softens the Yarn.
- R. Retains the Moisture, Making the Yarn More Pliable.
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CAMERON MacRAE, Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A young lawyer in a Western city address you this evening," he said, was introducing a young woman "was born in Boston, and she is so proud of the fact that she has ever since refused to be born again."

"Miss Gladys Van Dyke, who will Ex.



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(Powder of uniform strength—no paste)

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THE NEW ENGLAND STATES

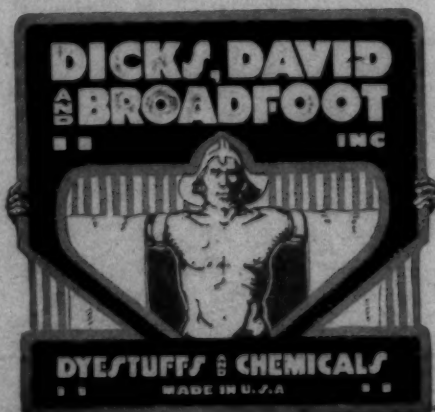
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Soluble Prussian Blue

Insoluble Prussian Blue



## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mill and show results.

### Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

### Frame Hands Wanted.

Can use a few good frame hands at night. We pay 9 cents on slubbers, 10 cents on intermediates and 11 cents on speeders, and also pay a 10 per cent bonus for full time. Will furnish transportation to help coming at once. Nothing except first-class help need apply. Address A. N. McAbree, Box 403, Tenille, Ga.

### Position as Manager.

Want position as secretary and treasurer or manager of cotton mill. Thoroughly conversant with both office details and practical management and operation of plants. References from present and past connections. Address Manager, care Textile Bulletin.

### Card Grinders.

Want two first class card grinders. None but first class men need apply. Pay 16 1-2 cents an hour on Mason cards. Address E. C. Little, Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville, S. C.

### Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write P. M. Sinclair, Aragon, Ga.

### Operatives Wanted.

Wanted, frame hands, spinners, doffers, spooler hands, reel hands, twister doffers. Apply to W. T. McBroom, overseer, Glenola Mills Eufaula, Ala.

### Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to either John L. Davidson or A. M. Vandergrift, Tarboro, N. C.

### Grinder Wanted.

We will pay \$2.00 a day for a first class card grinder to take charge of 90 Whittin cards. Two assistant grinders furnished to help on the job. Man must be one who takes pride in keeping his job clean and in first-class shape.

Fine location, large mills and plenty of good help. No one with less than six years of practical experience as boss card grinder, with good, reliable mills will be considered. References required. Write "Grinder," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Grinder and Fixer.

Wanted for new Saco-Lowell machinery, a first-class grinder. Also a good fixer for frames. Pay \$12.85 per week each. Give age, and experience. Address A. B. C, care, Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Spinners and Winder Hands.

Wanted — A few good mule spinners and several good cone winder hands. Healthy location and good wages. Address J. J. McKenzie, Lawrenceville, Ga.

### Second Hand Wanted.

Want second hand for room of 700 looms on colored work. Must be good manager of help. Furnish references with application. Pay \$15.00 per week. Address "Weaver," care of Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer larger job. Can furnish best of references. Address 1760.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience and am considered especially efficient on carding. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address 1761.

WANT position as overseer of carding by practical man of long experience. Am now employed but want larger job. Good references. Address 1763.



WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience, married, strictly sober and know how to get quality and production. Experienced on both colored and white work. Address No. 1765.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Good references. Address No. 1766.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed and giving entire satisfaction but desire better position. Fine references. Address No. 1767.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Long experience both as superintendent of yarn and weave mills. Good manager of help and can furnish good references. Address 1768.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both white and colored goods. Long experience as fixer and overseer. Now employed but want job near better schools. Can change on short notice. Address 1769.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Am at present employed as carder and spinner, but wish larger position. Good references. Address 1770.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 42 years old, married and have had 17 years experience as overseer of weaving on duck, sheetings, drills, twills, shoe ducks and print goods. Good references. Address 1771.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed and giving perfect satisfaction, but wish larger position. Can furnish references from past and present employers. Address 1773.

WANT position as superintendent but would accept carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed but have good reasons for wanting to change. Satisfactory references. Address 1774.

WANT position as master mechanic or machinist. Have had long experience in mill work and can handle steam or electric plant. Good references. Address 1775.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long practical experience and training and am now employed. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1776.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand in large mill. Can give present superintendent as reference and can get results. Address No. 1777.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 22 years experience as machinist and master mechanic in cotton mill work and can give first class references from former employers. Now employed but desire to change. Address No. 1778.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or time-keeper. Age 29, married and have had several years experience on both jobs. Can give best of references. Address No. 1779.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on both plain and colored work and can furnish first class references. Address No. 1780.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overseer of waste mill. Have had long practical experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1781.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on Dobby work and such goods as drills, wide sheetings, chambrays, checks, etc. Sober and good manager of help. Address No. 1782.

WANT position as superintendent or as assistant superintendent. Now overseer of large card room but am competent to fill position as superintendent. Can give present employers as references. Address 1783.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed as overseer but desire to change. Have 8 years experience in cloth room. Age 23, married and of good moral character. Address No. 1784.

WANT position as secretary, treasurer or manager. Thoroughly conversant with office details and am practical manager of operation of plants. References past and present connections. Address No. 1785.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as overseer and can give past and present employers as reference. Held present job 3 years. Address No. 1786.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now employed on large job and giving satisfaction. Would only change for more pay. Address No. 1787.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on either colored, plain or Draper weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1788.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room. Age 35, married. Can furnish present employers as references. Address No. 1789.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill on either white or colored goods. Age 37, long experience and can furnish first class references. Address No. 1790.

A YOUNG MAN of character and ability, now employed as night superintendent, wishes position as superintendent of yarn mill or

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SEND FOR CATALOG

carder and spinner in large mill at not less than \$4.00 per day. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1791.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Am at present employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1792.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now successfully filling position as overseer of carding in one of the largest mills in the South and giving satisfaction, but de-

sire promotion. Best of references. Address No. 1793.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed but for good reason desire to change. Have had long experience and am regarded as one of the best carders in the South. First class references. Address 1794.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a graduate of textile school and have had long practical experience in first class mills. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Address 1795



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## PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent. as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1916 Southern mills consumed 675,731 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in all the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. All the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand. The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely these portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.

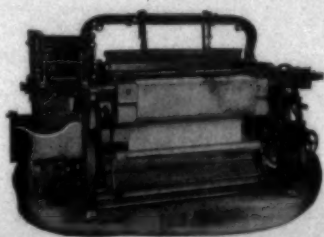


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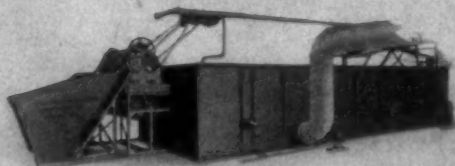
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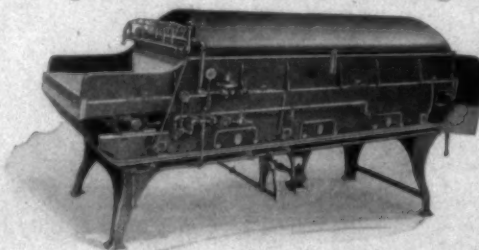
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